

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1756.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

To the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met.

May it please the Governor,

THE House being informed by Petition from the Masters, that a great Number of bought Servants are lately enlisted by the Recruiting Officers now in this Province, and clandestinely or by open Force conveyed away, to the very great Oppression of the said Masters, and Injury to the Province; we beg Leave to lay this Grievance before the Governor.

We presume that no one Colony on the Continent has afforded more free Recruits to the King's Forces than *Pennsylvania*; Men have been raised here in great Numbers for *Shirley's* and *Pepperell's* Regiments, for *Halket's* and *Dunbar's*, for the *New-York* and *Carolina* Independent Companies, for *Nova-Scotia*, and even for the *West-India* Islands. By this, and the Necessity we are under of keeping up a large Body of Men to defend our own extensive Frontiers, we are drained of our hired Labourers; and as this Province has but few Slaves, we are now obliged to depend principally upon our Servants to assist us in tilling our Lands; if these are taken from us, we are at a Loss to conceive how the Provisions that may be expected out of this Province another Year, for the Support of the King's Armies, are to be raised.

We conceive that this Province could not possibly have furnished the great Number of Men, and Quantity of Provisions it has done for the King's Service, had it not been for our constant Practice of importing and purchasing Servants to assist us in our Labour. Many of these, when they become Free, settle among us, raise Families, add to the Number of our People, and cultivate more Land; and many others who do not so settle, are ready and fit to take Arms, when the Crown calls for Soldiers. But if the Possession of a bought Servant, after Purchase made, is thus rendered precarious, and he may at any Time be taken away from his Master at the Pleasure of a Recruiting Officer, perhaps when most wanted, in the midst of Harvest or of Seed-time, or in any other Hurry of Business, when another cannot be provided to supply his Place, the Purchase, and of course the Importation of Servants will be discouraged, and the People driven to the Necessity of providing themselves with *Negro* Slaves, as the Property in them and their Service seems at present more secure. Thus the Growth of the Country by Increase of white Inhabitants will be prevented, the Province weakened rather than strengthened (as every Slave may be reckoned a domestic Enemy) one great and constant Source of Recruits be in a great Measure cut off, and *Pennsylvania* soon be unable to afford more Men for the King's Service, than the Slave Colonies now do.

The Injury complained of extends, not only to those whose Servants are actually enlisted, but even to those whose Servants are not enlisted; since they must humour them in every Thing, lest they should be provoked to enlist, which they daily threaten in case they are disobliged; and grow idle, neglectful, insolent and mutinous, and occasion many Disorders in the Families they belong to. Besides, while this Practice continues, many leave their Masters on Pretence of going to enlist, and not being pursued, as their Masters are discouraged by the Difficulty of recovering them, they often go quite off without enlisting, so that the Master is injured, and no Service arises to the King.

That Burchens may be cheerfully borne by the Subject for the Honour of the Prince or the Public Welfare, we apprehend they ought to be equitably laid. But this enlisting of Servants is a most severe, unequal and oppressive Tax on Particulars, often falling on People in low Circumstances, who have been put to great Difficulties in raising Money to buy a Servant or two to assist in working their Plantations; and losing those Servants they are unable to buy others: Or, if they have bought them on Credit, are unable to pay, sued for the Money, and ruined.

We beg Leave farther to add, that we conceive the Inhabitants of this Province have a legal Property in the Time and Service of the Servants brought into *America* and purchased here under Acts of Parliament, or becoming Servants by our own Laws. That they have as true and as just a Property in the Servant bought, as they had before in the Money with which he was purchased. That the taking the Servants from us either by open Force or private Practice, is a Violation of that Property and our Rights, a manifest and grievous Injustice and Oppression. And that the Magistrates who have refused to assist the Masters with the Civil Authority in recovering their Servants, have egregiously failed in Point of Duty.

We therefore request the Governor, that he would be pleased to acquaint General *Shirley* with these Proceedings of the Officers under his Command. We know the Practice is contrary to his Judgment, having now before us his Disapprobation of it, expressed in very strong Terms, under his Hand, of which we send a Copy herewith to the Governor. We have therefore great Reason to hope, that at the Governor's Instance, he will do the People of this Province strict Justice, by causing an immediate Restitution to be made of all the Servants taken from us under Colour of his Authority; and effectually discourage the Practice for the future.

We farther request, that the Governor would issue his Proclamation, strictly charging all Magistrates and Officers Civil and Military, to be aiding and assisting to the Inhabitants in securing or recovering their Servants when any Attempts shall be made to take them away.

February 11, Signed by Order of the House,
1756. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

Extract from Major-General *SHIRLEY's* Letter to Col. THOMAS DUNBAR; dated from the Camp at Oswego, Sept. 19, 1755.

"UPON the Advice I have received since my last to you, from Gentlemen of the greatest Zeal for his Majesty's Service, as well as the best Judges of it in *Pennsylvania* and the other Western Colonies, I am convinced, that the enlisting of Apprentices and indentured Servants there, will greatly disserve his Interest, as well as be, in most Cases, grievous to the Subject; and would therefore recommend it to you in the strongest Manner, to avoid doing it: It is what I have observed most strictly in recruiting for my own Regiment, not only within my own Government, but in all the other Colonies where my Officers have been sent upon that Service; and I desire you will order the Officers of your own and the late Sir *Peter Haller's* Regiments, as also those of the Independent Companies, to do the same in their recruiting."

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN, I AGREE with you, that the enlisting indentured Servants is a great Hardship, and an unequal Burden upon the Inhabitants of this Province, and heartily wish that some other effectual Method had been taken to compleat the Regiments employed upon this Continent, which is a

Matter of great Importance at this critical Con-juncture.

When the Recruiting Officers first began to enlist Servants in this City, the Council, while I was upon the Frontier, wrote a Letter to General *Shirley* upon the Head, setting forth the particular Injury it would be to this Province, and desiring his Interposition, a Copy of which Letter I have ordered to be laid before you, and I shall immediately write to him on the same Subject, and send him a Copy of your Address, in which the many Inconveniencies attending the taking away of Servants are strongly set forth.

His Majesty has ordered the Regiments now employed in *America*, to be augmented and recruited in these Colonies; and General *Shirley*, by a late Order, has countermanded the one he formerly gave to Colonel *Dunbar*, forbidding the enlisting of Servants and Apprentices; and the Officers think it their Duty to take all Volunteers that offer, without considering whether they are Servants or not.

Whether the Crown has such a Right to the personal Service of its Subjects as cannot be abridged or taken away by any private Contracts; or whether a Servant regularly indentured and imported into the Colonies, under an Act of Parliament, is not, by such Indenture, deprived of the Power of becoming a Volunteer in his Majesty's Service, are Points of Law that you are sensible have been controverted in this Province ever since the Beginning of the late *Spanish* War, and have never, to my Knowledge, received an authoritative Determination; and as the Rights of the Crown, as well as the Property of the Subject, will be greatly affected by a Determination of those Points, I cannot take upon me to do it, by issuing the Proclamation you propose, which will be extrajudicial, and by no Means obligatory on the Persons concerned.

You will permit me to observe, that though the Magistrates may be appointed by the Government, yet they receive their Authority from the Law, which must be the Rule and Measure of their Conduct, and a Proclamation in the present Case cannot create or vest any new Powers in them. If they refuse or neglect to do the Duties required by Law, there is a Court in the Province has Power to punish them for such Neglect or Refusal; and if any Subject is or thinks himself injured, the Law and Courts are open, to which he may apply, where his Right, and that of the Crown, will be properly considered and determined in the ordinary Course of the Law.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

February 13, 1756.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.

THE Damage done by the Fire that broke out here the 27th of last Month, is more considerable than was at first mentioned; 25000 Houses have been reduced to Ashes, and upwards of 800 Men, Women and Children, perished in the Flames. It is suspected that this Conflagration has been occasioned by some Persons that are jealous of the Influence and Credit of the three new Ministers who possess the Sultan's Favour.

L O N D O N.

November 22. We are informed that a certain truly Noble Lord hath offered to his Majesty to raise and maintain for a Year at his own Expence, 10,000 Men for the Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government.

The Regiment of Scotch Greys patrol Day and Night upwards of 40 Miles on the Coast of Suffex.

Yesterday one of the Principal Secretaries of State signified to a Right Hon. Gentleman in a very high Post, That his Majesty had no further Oc-casion

cession for his Service: To which the Gentleman replied, *That with great Satisfaction to his Conscience, and with all Duty and Affection to his Majesty, he obeyed his Commands.*

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, Jan. 15.
We hear that one of his Majesty's Ships from Jamaica, took a French Guineyman as she was entering the Mouth of Leoganne Harbour, which so enraged the Governor, that he immediately ordered an English Schooner, which had been some Days trading there, to be seized, *tho' she was laden with Flour, &c.*

BOSTON, February 5.
Last Friday Morning died, in the 67th Year of his Age, and on Tuesday was decently and honourably interr'd, Mr. JOHN FRANKLIN, of this Town, Post-Master, and Brother to the ingenious BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq; of Philadelphia. He was a Person of plain, manly, unaffected Virtue and Religion—without Bigotry to any Sect; and without Prejudice to any Party—of a truly public Spirit, and always ready to promote any Schemes that were for the Benefit of his Country. Was posses'd of a great Share, not only of Probity and Uprightness, but of good Sense, and Sweetness of Temper:—Qualities, that are engaging, and naturally recommend a Person to the Esteem and good Will of People of Taste, that can distinguish properly, and have a Turn for the easy and generous Endearments of Friendship. He lived happy in the Love of his Acquaintance, and died lamented by all. Though his Pains were very great, he never uttered the least Complaint, nor expressed the least Impatience. He died full of a sincere Resignation to the Will of GOD, and of firm Hopes in his Promises of a future State.

The Stone taken out of Mr. Franklin's Bladder after his Death, weighed one Ounce, five Pennyweight, and sixteen Grains.

February 9. By Capt. Coppenger from Madeira (which Island he left the 25th of December last) we are informed, that on the first of November, at the Island of St. Michael they had a very severe Shock of an Earthquake, with a prodigious Flux of the Sea, by which 300 Persons were drowned.

February 16. By the Courier that came to Town from Albany on the Seventh Instant, we learn, that Captain Grant, belonging to Connecticut, who commanded a scouting Party from Fort Edward, having with him 7 Men, went to discover whether any of the Enemy were near the Lake, and perceiving a considerable Body of them were near, coming upon them, they determined to scatter, and make the best of their Way to the Fort. One of the Men, in his Return, sat down on a fallen Tree to rest himself, having for a Day or two before lost his Way, and was very much fatigued, looking round him, he espied an Indian with a Gun presented, who immediately firing, the Man fell behind the Tree as if dead; when the Indian drew towards him, he presented his Gun over the Tree, fired, and killed the Indian on the Spot, and then immediately went to scalp him; but just as he had cut round the Skin, before he could take off the Scalp, he discovered near twenty Indians approaching; upon which he ran with all Speed, and got into Fort Edward, but so fatigued, that it is thought he could not live.

We also hear, that last Wednesday was Fort-night, Capt. Rogers, with about 50 Men, and the above-said Grant, with about 30 more, went from the two Forts near the Lake, in order to scout as far as Wood-Creek, &c. and to make what Discoveries they could.

Wednesday last 4 Frenchmen, viz. 2 Deferters from their Regular Troops, and two Fellows taken by Captain Rogers near Lake George, were brought to this Town under a Guard from Albany, and committed to Goal.

Thursday last Captain Troth arrived here in twelve Weeks from London, and by him we have Letters from Gentlemen of the best Intelligence and Credit, informing, that the Expences the Northern Colonies have been at in carrying on the late Expeditions, and also what Charge they may be further at for his Majesty's Service, will certainly be paid by the Crown:—and, that it was expected One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling would be put on board one of his Majesty's Ships of War in a few Days, to be landed here, for the Use of the Northern Colonies. The said Ship of War, with several Merchantmen under her Convoy, is daily expected here.

By a Vessel arrived here on Friday last from Cadiz, we have a Letter that confirms the News

lately received from Lisbon, that several Cities in Barbary were destroyed by the Earthquake on the first of November last; and the Writer says, that by the next Vessel he hopes to give us the Particulars of that fatal Catastrophe.

NEW-YORK, February 9.
We are credibly informed, that one of his Majesty's Ships of War, with 50,000l. Sterling, in Specie, on board, for the Use of the Forces now in America, and two Store-ships, are daily expected here from England.

Extract of a Letter from New-Province (one of the Bahama Islands) dated January 29.

"Some Days ago arrived here from London, a large Snow with Warlike Stores for our Garrisons, which was a very agreeable Sight to the Inhabitants of this Island, as we were in great Want of them. If there should be a War this Spring, we are now so well supplied with every Thing necessary, that we rest easy about any Invasion."

General SHIRLEY has issued a Proclamation, dated at Boston, the 12th Day of this Instant February, signifying to all Deferters belonging to SHIRLEY's and PEPPERELL's Regiments, That if they return to their respective Colours, or surrender themselves to any Officer of either of the Regiments at Boston, New-York, Albany, or Skenectady, on or before the 10th Day of March next; he will grant them their Pardon, otherwise they will be apprehended as Deferters, and punished accordingly. A Reward of Twenty Shillings Sterling he has offered in the said Proclamation for apprehending Deferters after the said 10th Day of March next. And Persons entertaining Deferters, will be prosecuted according to Law.

We learn by the last Vessels from Europe, that the Accounts which have been transmitted of the Success of His Majesty's Arms in the Action near Lake George, on the 8th Day of September last, and of the considerable Reinforcements sent by the several Governments concerned therein, had been laid before his Majesty; and that his Majesty has been pleased to express his Sense of the great Zeal and Spirit which those Governments have so strongly manifested, in so cheerfully and effectually promoting the necessary and important Service they engaged in. And further, we learn, That his Majesty would take an early Opportunity of laying the Particulars of their Conduct before the Parliament; and, That as his Majesty is sensible, that the Expences which those several Colonies have incurred, though cheerfully borne, cannot but be burthensome to his brave and good Subjects, he will at the same Time recommend to the Parliament, to grant them such Assistance in Consideration of the Charges they have borne, as their Circumstances should require, and as will enable them vigorously to pursue the great and necessary Work which has been so cheerfully undertaken.

Extract of a Letter from New-Haven, dated February 18.

"This Day the Albany Post came in here, and informs us, that Captain Rogers, with a Party of Fifty Men, engaged, nigh Crown-Point, a Number of French and Indians, defeated them, and returned safe with nine Prisoners, after having destroyed several Buildings belonging to the French."

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.
Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 2, 1755.

Things at present are in great Confusion in regard to Trade; but we hope in a few Months proper Measures will be taken by the Court to carry Business on as usual on another Spot, for Lisbon will be hardly rebuilt in our Time. This is a severe Stroke to Trade, as all the Shopkeepers are ruined which escaped, and their Engagements with the English, as well as other Factories, amount to an immense Sum, which many Nations will feel.

We have also Advice, that the King of Spain has sent his Letter of Condolance to the King of Portugal on the unhappy Occasion, and with them a grand present in Money, to help to rebuild the City.

On Tuesday, the 3d Instant, John Dondur deposed before Conrad Weiser, Esq; in Tulpehocken, That on the Twenty-seventh of last Month, he and his Daughter went over the Kittatinny Hills, in order to bring some Grain from his Plantation, which he had deserted some Time before; that they staid there all Night, and in the Morning heard a Noise, like the Crackling of something burning, and on looking out saw his Barracks on Fire, and six Indians, painted like Warriors, standing round them, upon which they made the best of their Way off, without being discovered.

We hear from T. Heo, in Berks County, that on Friday Night last one of Captain Bull's Centries was fired at by an Indian, but received no Hurt. The following is a true Account of the Damage done by the Indians at Canabways, in Cumberland County, on the 28th of last Month, viz.

James Leaton killed and scalped. Catharine Stillwell, and one of her Children, killed and scalped, and two others carried off, one about eight, the other three Years old; her Husband, Richard Stillwell, was at a Neighbour's House when his was attacked, and from thence got into Coombs's Fort. Elias Stillwell had seven Horses and Mares carried off, one Cow killed, and one burnt. John McKeney's House was burnt, with all his Household Goods and Cloathing, and what remained of three Beeves, and seven fat Hogs; he had likewise three Cows killed, and three Calves burnt in Mr. Samuel Eaten's Barn. Samuel Hicks had eleven Cattle, and a valuable Mare, killed. Richard Malone's House and Barn were burnt, and two of his Cattle killed. A House was burnt that belonged to John Hicks, who was murder'd some Time ago by the Indians. The Tracks of seven Indians, and of a Child (supposed to be the eldest of Stillwell's) with those of the Horses they carried off, were seen in a Corn-Field, and they seem'd to be going towards Aughwick.

We have Advice from Carlisle, that besides the Mischief mentioned in our last to be done by the Indians near Patterson's Fort, on Juniata, the Party that went to bury the Dead, found one Sheridan, his Wife, three Children, and a Man Servant, all murder'd; also two others in another House; these within ten Miles of Carlisle: And two Persons have been found murder'd on Patowmack.

From Fort SHIRLEY, in Cumberland County, we have Advice, That the Beginning of this Month there were two Delaware Indians there, who were suspected to be in the French Interest, and that on their Departure from thence, they proved themselves to be so in the following Manner, viz. That when they had got about Half a Mile from the Fort, they met a Man, that belonged to it hunting a Horse, whom they attempted to murder, by stabbing him in the Breast; but the Wound did not prove Mortal, and they were prevented from killing him by an Indian, called *The White Mingo*, coming to his Assistance. This Indian also informed the People at the Fort what had happened; upon which a Party were sent out to take them; but on their coming up with them, they ran behind Trees, fired on our People, and shot a Sergeant in the Leg; whereupon our Men returned the Fire, and shot them both, when they were immediately scalped, and their Scalps carried to the Fort. The Scalps are since brought to Town, as are likewise two others from Northampton County.

On Tuesday last an Express arrived here from Reading, in Berks County, with an Account of further Mischief done by the Indians in Albany Township, the Substance of which is contained in the following Letters, viz.

A Translation (from the German) of a Letter from Valentine Probst to Jacob Levan, Esq; and of another from Mr. Levan to James Read and Jonas Seely, Esquires, dated February 15, 1756.

Mr. LEVAN,
"I cannot omit writing you about the doleful Circumstances of our Township of Albany. The Indians came Yesterday Morning, about Eight o'Clock, to Frederick Reichelshofer's House, as he was feeding his Horses, and two of them ran up to him, and followed him into a Field about ten or twelve Perches; but he escaped, and ran towards the House of Jacob Gerhart, with a Design to fetch some Arms. When he came near Gerhart's, he heard a lamentable Cry, Lord Jesus! Lord Jesus! which made him run back towards his own House; but before he got quite Home, he saw his House and Stables in Flames, and heard the Cattle in the latter bellowing terribly, and thereupon ran away again. Two of his Children were shot; one of them was found dead in his Field, the other was found alive, and brought to Hakinbock's House, but died three Hours after. All his Grain and Cattle are burnt up. At Jacob Gerhart's they have killed one Man, two Women, and six Children. Two Children slipped under the Bedstead, one of which was burnt, the other escaped, and ran a Mile to get to the People. We desire Help, or use must leave our Houses and Plantations."

VALENTINE PROBST,
To JAMES READ and JONAS SEELY, Esquires.
"When I had got ready to go with my Neighbour from Maxatowry to see what Damage was done in Albany,

Albany, three Men, that had seen the shocking Affair, came to me, and told me, that eleven were killed, eight of them burnt, and the other three found dead out of the Fire. An old Man was scalped, the two others, little Girls, were not scalped.

JACOB LEVAN.

In a Letter from Lynn Township, in Northampton County, dated the 15th Instant, there is Advice, that some Indians had been the Day before at the House of John George Siffuff, and had killed his Brother, and two of his Sons, and that a Third was missing, supposed to be carried off. Siffuff's Brother, and one of his Sons were scalped; the other was killed with a Tomahawk, and left with it sticking in his Head. There was a fourth Son of Siffuff's in Company with the others, who were all making Rails, but he made his Escape, and said there were four Indians.

We hear further from the same County, that on the Eleventh Instant two Companies of Indians were seen near the Plantation of one Mr. Shoemaker.

Since our last BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, WILLIAM MASTERS, and JOHN ROSS, Esquires, have been chosen Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the Philadelphia Regiment.

ANNAPOLIS, March 4.

Monday last Two Bills which had passed both Houses, and were Ingrossed, viz. For Reviving and Continuing the Act to prevent the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores, towards supplying the French, or their Allies; and, For the Adjournment of Talbot and Dorchester County Courts, were, by his Excellency the Governor, passed into Laws, in the usual Manner.

Our Accounts from the Westward, are truly Alarming: All the Slaughters, Scalpings, Burnings, and every other Barbarity and Mischief, that the mongrel French, Indians, or their Chieftain the Devil, can Invent, are often perpetrated there, and approach us nigher and nigher.

By a Person come to Town this Day from Frederick County, we are told, that last Sunday Two Boys near Lawrence Wilson's, in that County, were kill'd and scalp'd; and a Son of one Mr. Lynn was found dead and scalp'd; himself and Three more of his Family missing. At the little Cove, all the Houses were burnt last Week. The House of Ralph Matson, about Half a Mile from Stadler's Fort, was burnt on Tuesday last Week; some Sheep which were in a Pen near the House, the Indians flung in the Fire alive, others they kill'd, and some they scalp'd.

The following Letter came to Hand last Week; but we had not Room then to insert it.

Prince-George's County, February 25, 1756.

MR. GREEN,

It appears from your last GAZETTE, you have got a new Correspondent from Calvert County, who subscribes himself A. B. But I am apt to think it is still your Friend Mr. HINT, who, for Reasons best known to himself, has thought proper to change his Name, and leave his County: I hope the Gentleman has not, from any of the various Turns of Fortune, been constrain'd to abandon it, but has only come over the Bay for a Change of Air, and to be the more convenient to your Press: However, be that as it will, as he has thought proper to change his Name, I shall treat him as a different Person, and with all the Decency and Respect the Dispute will admit of.

Your Correspondent Mr. HINT attempted, ungraciously, to engage the good People of this Province on his Side, against a Merchant of London in their Trade, and SOMEBODY, who, I am sure, have as great a Regard for them as he can have (be who he will), and who have the greatest Reason for it, as they both lie under great Obligations to them for their Favours. Your new Correspondent A. B. attempts to engage the rest of the Merchants in this Trade on his Side, by becoming their Champion, and, like the renown'd Knight of La Mancha, to defend them against a Charge of neglecting their Correspondents, which, I believe, no Body, besides himself, imagin'd was intended against them by SOMEBODY, who has too great a Respect for that Body of Men, to offer the least disrespectful Insinuation against any of them. But, Sir, since he has troubled you with a few Questions on my Account, I think it my Duty to take the Trouble off your Hand, and answer them in the Order they lie before me. His first Question is, Whether the Merchants have generally corresponded with their Friends by the Way of New-York, or Virginia? By the Way of New-York they seldom have Occasion, except in Time of War, when it is the Duty of a Merchant to make Use of all Opportunities: But, by the Way of Virginia, they always did, when there was no Opportunity offering to this Province, and they had any material Business to write about: And now, as a Packet is establish'd by New-York, and a Way seemingly inevitable, which Packet, I make no doubt was establish'd at the Desire and Application of the Merchants in general, I am pretty confident none of them will flip the Opportunity of writing by it, on any Business of Consequence. His second Question is, Was not the Motive in Clearing out Capt. L. (for the Master is reduc'd to an Instance) for Antigua, to prevent their Knowledge that he was intended for Maryland? Tell your Friend, it was. His third Question, Was there not a Design of gaining some Advantages from that Circumstance? Tell him, there was such a Design, and the Advantage is obtain'd. His fourth, Was there not an actual Concealment of his real Destination? This is the second Question over again, therefore the Answer to

the second will serve both. But his fifth Question, Mr. Green, (begging your Pardon) I think ought to have been printed in Capitals, as it is just such another capital Blunder as Mr. HINT made, when he advertis'd, in Capitals, of the Ship's Arrival in Virginia, which Clear'd out for that Place, and her coming away was Publicly Known: A. B. asks you, Had the Merchants any peculiar Inducement, in this Instance, to alter their usual Method of Correspondence? Pray, Could they have any greater Inducement, than not knowing of any Opportunity to write the usual Way, and at the same Time two such good Opportunities presenting themselves by the Way of New-York and Virginia? And I make no doubt we shall find most of them have embrac'd them. But, alas! Sir, Humankind are Errone: The greatest Men, of all past Ages, were, at some particular Times, subject to forget their Argument, and make shocking Blunders, which may shew the Imperfection of human Wisdom: And, that the Great Men of the present Age (tho' much more enlighten'd to be sure) are not exempt from the like human Frailty, Mr. HINT's Blunder, and A. B.'s, Blunder, are striking, recent, and convincing Proofs of. But now, Mr. Green, let us proceed with our Catechism, and make an end of it, for I am in Hopes I shall meet with no more such. Kittle Questions in it, as the last; A. B.'s next Question is, Had the Merchants sent their Letters, Accounts of Sales, &c. by the Packet, who wou'd have paid for the Postage to and from New-York? As for Accounts of Sales, I believe there were none, for the Tobacco of last Year's Exportation, ready to send, when the Packet, or this Ship, came away. And as to the Danger of the Practice of sending Ships away in a private Manner, becoming general; if such a Thing can be suppos'd, there wou'd be no Occasion of sending Accounts of Sales by the Packet (which wou'd indeed be expensive), but every Merchant wou'd then only be under a Necessity to do, what he at present does out of Choice, that is, sending them by his own Ships: As to the carrying on a Correspondence by the Way of New-York or Virginia, occasioning an heavy Expence to the Country, I shall only observe, that the Charge of sending a single Letter, by the Packet, to New-York, is a Shilling Sterling, and the Charge of Postage from thence here, is one Shilling and Eight Pence Currency. Any Piece of Intelligence may be conveyed by a single Letter, and will any Man begrudge such a Trifle, to receive Advice from his Friend of any Matter of Consequence? For my Part, I wou'd pay it with Pleasure, if it was only to contain one Line, letting me know my Friend was well. As for it's being precarious; Is it possible for a safer, surer, or speedier Method to be contriv'd, than the Conveyance of Letters by Packets, which are Vessels pick'd out for Purpose for swift sailing, and fitted out and mann'd in the best Manner? And when once the Letter, your Friend wants to send, is lodg'd in the Post-Office, it is never out of the Care and Custody of the Officers belonging to that Establishment, till it is deliver'd into your Hands; and as for it's being inconvenient, it is no more so than the Trouble of sending to the Post-Office. Tell me, Whether a Letter, sent in this Manner, has not a better Chance to come to Hand safe, than one sent by a private Merchant Ship? Where, as it is impossible for the Captain to deliver every Letter he brings, they are very often left at Public-Houses, and there often mislaid.

As for his Observation, that mere Assertion is seldom allowed to have much Weight in Controversy, even when it is direct, and seldom when it is evasive, I really declare, that I never was concern'd in any public Controversy but this (if it can be call'd one): But if a Man is not believed, when he confesses himself to be the only guilty Person of a Matter, alledg'd to be a Crime, in order to clear his innocent Friend, who was unjustly charg'd with it (I am afraid with no righteous or generous Design), I don't know when he may expect to merit Belief: But tho' A. B. be so diffident, I flatter myself there are not many of your Readers so.

Now, Mr. Green, I will take my Leave of Mr. HINT, A. B. and Yourself (after begging your Excuse for giving you so much Trouble), and my Reasons are, in the first Place, I have not Time to carry on a Paper War or Controversy with A. B. or any other Gentleman, even if I had Abilities and Inclination: In the second Place, I am writing against People who keep themselves in the Dark, and by that Means have an Opportunity of stabbing me in the Dark: In the third Place, I am sure you can find better Materials to fill up your Paper than any that they or I can offer, on this Subject, to trouble the Public, which, in my Opinion, it has as little to do with, as either Mr. HINT, or A. B. But I have one Thing seriously to recommend to A. B. as he has an excellent Pen, that he wou'd employ it to awaken and stir up our Fellow-Subjects to exert themselves, at this critical Conjunction, to defend their Lives, Liberties, and Properties, their Laws and their Religion, against the Attacks of our treacherous, savage, and cruel Invaders; and to point out the best Methods for us to pursue, in putting ourselves in a Posture of Defence, to repel their barbarous Insults, and avenge the Death of our butcher'd Friends, whose mangled Bodies now lie uninter'd, after having been the Prey of wild Beasts, almost as savage, ravenous, and blood-thirsty, as the Indians themselves: On such a Subject as this, A. B. wou'd shine, and merit the Applause of his Country; and his Pen be far better employ'd than in stirring up little Divisions and Animosities amongst ourselves; of which there are already too many subsisting; or in molesting, or interrupting, a poor Pedlar in the Transactions of his Business, on which his own, and his Family's Bread depends. I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

SOMEBODY.

P. S. As to my being able to tell whether Messieurs Grove and Philpot had Liberty to send their Letters by this Ship; I take upon me to assert, that Leave was never ask'd by those Gentlemen, and consequently cou'd not be refused: And as to their using any Stratagem to get them convey'd, and to whom they were address'd, it is a Rule of mine to concern myself in no Gentleman's private Affairs; and I wou'd recommend the same Rule for the future Conduct of Mr. HINT and A. B.

* Kittle, is an old Scotch Word, signifying Difficult, Puzzling, and Perplexing.
† Apologies of this sort are unnecessary with the Printer, when the Performances will bear Publishing; and come WELL RECOMMENDED by the Press.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Schooner Betsey, Nathan Baker, from Philadelphia.
Clear'd for Departure,
Brig Achfah, John Hayward, for Glasgow;
Snow Alexander, James Hamilton, for Leith;
Sloop Betsey, John M'Caul, for Virginia;
Snow Enterprise, James Baxter, junr. for Newry;
Schooner Nancy, Andrew Ingerfoll, for Salem.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1756.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the first of the Pacquet Boats provided and establish'd, at Falmouth, in England, for carrying on a regular monthly Correspondence between Great-Britain and his Majesty's several Colonies on the Continent of North-America, arriv'd at New-York, on the third Instant, and will stay no longer than twenty Days, from that Time, unless his Majesty's Service should absolutely require it.

Letters and Pacquets for England, or other Parts of Europe, will be taken in at the several Post-Offices on this Continent: Those taken in at the Offices distant from New-York, will be forwarded thither by Post, and from thence to London, whence they will be sent to the respective Places they are directed to.

The full Postage from New-York to London of all Letters and Pacquets, sent by the Pacquet-Boats, must be paid at the Time they are put into the Post-Office, according to the Rates settled by Act of Parliament, viz. For a single Letter Four Penny Weight of Silver, and so in Proportion for double and treble Letters, and for Pacquets. And all such as are put into the several Post-Offices on this Continent, distant from New-York, must over and above the Rates paid from New-York to London, pay the full Inland Postage to New-York; without which they cannot be forwarded.

By Command of the Postmasters-General,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, at the House where Mr. James Dick lately kept Store, either for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or on short Credit,

SUNDRY EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Also, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Gloucestershire Cheese, Window Glafs of different Sizes, Westons's Snuff, and good West-India Rum.

JAMES JOHNSON.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living on Kent-Island, the 22d of February last, the three following Convict Servants, viz.

William Edwards, a tall slim Fellow, about 6 Feet high, of a fair Complexion, has little or no Beard, is a bold Fellow, and very forward with his Tongue. He had on a blue Coat, a black Waistcoat, Check Trowsers, a coarse white Linen Shirt, an old Wig, Felt Hat, and Country Shoes and Stockings.

William Watts, a low, likely, well-set Youth, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, he wears his own Hair, which is black, and curls very well. He had on a Country Kersey Jacket and Breeches, a Felt Hat, and a Pair of Shoes shod round with small Nails.

John Long, a Youth about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and is thin-faced. He had on an old Damask Waistcoat, a Country Kersey Jacket, and a white one over it, Country Kersey Breeches, a Felt Hat, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a Cap. He has had a scald Head, and has but little Hair on the Crown of it.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them so that they may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each; or if brought home, Forty Shillings for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS BARNES,
CHARLES COCKEY,
MARY COCKEY.

N. B. They went away in a small Boat, without Sails.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Manning, in Dorchester County, taken up as a Stray, an Iron-Rain Mare, about two Years old, a--a branded on the near Buttock H. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. Mr. Gray.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Kelly, at Anti-Eatam, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a bright Bay Horse, has a small Star in his Forehead, a Switch Tail, is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus P G, and had a small Bell on.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, his right Ear cropp'd, has a bob Tail, a hanging Mane, and as his Hair is long no Brand to be perceived.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Austin, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, has a white Spot between his Ears, his off hind Foot is white, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with a Fleth Mark.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Upper-Marlborough, Feb. 20, 1756.
WHEREAS, by the repeated Encouragement of his Friend Mr. William Potts, the Subscriber set up several printed Advertisements of his Intentions to attend at Annapolis, Upper-Marlborough, and Baltimore, to Teach the Use of the Foil, and with the said Advertisements sent several printed Copies of his Method of Teaching, as it is diametrically opposite to that in Use (and even an Improvement on Lord Marcar's safe Method), by which he has brought Gentlemen in Barbados, Antigua, &c. beyond Expectation forward. The Subscriber arriving in Capt. Scougall, in December, got as far as this Town on his Way, but was hindered by a severe Relapse of his Disorder, which confined him to his Room and Bed: He is now so much mended as to hope soon to proceed, intending then to give Notice in the GAZETTE of his Public Schools; and also of his Readiness to wait on Gentlemen in private, who desire his Instructions in that Manner, relating to the Use of the Foil, Globes, Geography, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, with several other Things useful in Life, &c. &c. In all which Gentlemen and Ladies may command the Attendance of *Their very humble Servant*,
JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

Anne-Arundel County, February 26, 1756.
THIS is to forewarn all Persons from trusting Mary Wakeling, the Wife of the Subscriber; for I will pay no Debts she shall contract from the Date hereof.
THOMAS WAKELING.

THERE are at the Plantation of Vachel Delenham, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as Strays, the following Creatures, viz.

A Black Mare, about 12 Hands high, and branded with something like a Horse-Shoe on the near Buttock.

Also another Black Mare, about 12 Hands high, branded with a Horse-Shoe on the near Buttock.

And likewise a Bay Horse Colt, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock A T, and has a little Star in his Forehead.

The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

Marlborough, February 16, 1756.
STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, near the Wood-Tard, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Instant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, she is heavy with Foal. It is supposed she was stolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to St. Mary's County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat and Worsted Cap, an Osnabrigs Shirt, brown Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Also on Saturday the 14th, was stolen from the same Plantation, a black Mare about 13½ Hands high, branded IG on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, she is likewise with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after she was stolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was seen riding her by Mr. Ignatius Digges's, towards Marlborough; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of something that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is supposed has broke some Store on Patowmack, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Person that will bring either of the said Mares to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellows, if either of them can be taken and convict.
J. HEPBURN.

Annapolis, February 18, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber will give constant Attendance, at his Office in Annapolis, every Wednesday and Thursday, before the Tenth of April next, to receive all Money due from the Inhabitants of this County for Public Levies. And as he has farmed his Lordships Quit-Rents for this County, he is in Hopes every Person concerned will take Care to make punctual Payments, agreeable to the Times mentioned in their Patents (which are the 25th of March and 29th of September yearly), as it will prevent Trouble (as well as Expence) to themselves and
Their most humble Servant,
JOHN RAITT, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel County.

4 Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, on reasonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and short Credit,

THE Stock in Trade of Richard Gildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool, Merchants. All Persons inclin'd to purchase are desired soon to apply to the Subscriber, who intends for England early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all those who have any Demands on the said Company, or himself, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and settle their respective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themselves, and
THOMAS BRERETON.

THERE have been lately stolen out of the House where Mr. William Peele lived, at London-Town, nine or ten Window-Sashes, with the Panes of Glafs in them, and also several Hinges and Locks from the Doors. Whoever will discover those who stole the Window-Sashes, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and for the Discovery of those who stole the Locks and Hinges, Twenty Shillings; to be paid on the Conviction of the Offenders, by

JAMES DICK, }
JAMES MOUAT, } Executors.
JAMES NICHOLSON, }

N. B. There is some Reason to suspect they were stolen by some Boat-men from the Eastern-Shore.

January 22, 1755.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Charles County, on the 12th of this Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named George Grabam, alias Thomas Chunis, about 6 Feet 1 or 2 Inches high, a Scotchman born; he is a thin pale faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, and has a down villainous Look. He had on when he went away, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, not lined, a black Bombazeen Vest and a Dimothy one, a black Pair of Breeches, a Pair of Shoe-Boots, a fine Hat, Shirts and Stockings, and a Que Wig. He understands the Exercise with the Firelock, and pretends to teach Fencing; he boasts much, but is a great Coward. He stole and carried with him, a light Bay Horse, with a bald Face, and three white Feet, branded with the Letter E on the near Buttock; a Saddle with a fringed Housing and Brails Stirrups; and a small Pair of screwed rifled barrell'd Pistols, with two Brails Rings round each Barrel.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal in Maryland, shall have EIGHT PISTOLES; if taken in Pennsylvania or the Jerseys, TEN PISTOLES; if taken in New-York, or any of the other Northern Governments, TWELVE PISTOLES, and all reasonable Charges, paid by
JOHN JORDAN,
HUGH MITCHELL,
ALEX. LOTHIAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of Abraham Birchhead, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Mare, with 2 Saddle Spots on the near Side of her Back, about 13 Hands high, paces a little, was shod before, and has a white Spot on her right Shoulder, but no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Samuel Wilson, in Somerset County, taken up as a Stray, a large brown Steer, with a white Belly, and a white Spot on his left Flank, his right and left Ears are cropt and slit.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

AMOS FOGG,

Lately removed to the noted RED HOUSE on the Road between Baltimore-Town and Joppa.

HAVING supplied himself with all Sorts of good Liquors, and every other Necessary, keeps TAVERN; and all Gentlemen Travelers may there depend on good Usage and Entertainment, for themselves, and Horses,
From their humble Servant,
AMOS FOGG.

Annapolis, January 10, 1756.

EIGHTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscribers, last Night, the following Servants, viz.

Robert Pearce, a Convict, belonging to Patrick Creagh, a Ship-Carpenter by Trade, aged about 30 Years, a tall thin Man, with a large Scar down his left Leg, and a Scar in his Face. He had on when he went away, a brown Wig, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, Cotton Breeches, Country Stockings and Shoes, and an Osnabrigs Shirt.

Henry Dallamore, an Indented Servant, belonging to the said Creagh, a Caulker by Trade, a short well-made Man, of a fresh Complexion and black Beard. He had on and with him, a brown Wig, a grey Coat with white Metal Buttons, black Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Watch-Coat, an Osnabrigs and a white Shirt, and Osnabrigs Trowers.

William Adon, a Convict, belonging to Gamaliel Butler, a Joiner by Trade, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, well made, about 28 Years of Age, has a Scar in one of his Lips, has lost some of his fore Teeth, and was born in England. He had on when he went away, a green Waistcoat without Sleeves, a dark colour'd Frock, Country Shoes and Stockings, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Felt Hat, and short brown Hair.

They have with them several other Cloaths, and a Chest of Carpenter's and Caulker's Tools. They went away in a Yaul, belonging to the said Creagh, with a white Bottom, her upper Works painted red, two Sprit Sails, a Rudder and Tiller, and two Pair of Oars.

Whoever takes up the said Servants and Yaul, or any of them, and secures them so that their Masters may have them again, shall have Five Pounds Current Money for each of the Servants, and Three Pounds like Money for the Yaul, and reasonable Charges allowed them if brought home.

PATRICK CREAGH,
GAMALIEL BUTLER.

N. B. There are two Servants who are suspected to have gone with them, viz. Thomas Griffin, belonging to Stephen Bordley, Esq; a Bricklayer by Trade, a young thin Man; and the other Solomon Tapling, belonging to George Stewart, Esq; a tall thin Fellow who calls himself a Vintner and Cook, he is a good Scholar, and may forge a Pass for himself and the others.

They may change their Names and separate.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magothy River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

WANTS a Place, either in a School or in a Gentleman's Family, a young Man well qualified for teaching Grammar and Arithmetic. Such a one may be heard of by enquiring of the Printer of this Paper.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-Street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.